Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1827. No. 1915.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
To-morrow the 15th Instant,
AT NOON,

A DOUBLE Barrelled Flint Gun in a case.

By JOSEPH MANTON.

A Single Barrelled Gun in a case by FULLERD, London.

Which may be used either as a Detonator or Flint Gun,

And a Pair of Single Barrelled Pistols in a case by.
STAUDENMAYER.

Adopted also for Holsters, and Carrying a Fuzil Ball.

Bombay, 14th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 15th Instant.

The property of a Gentleman leaving India,

A HANDSOME SUIT OF
SURAT TENTS,
JUST MADE
WITH SEMIANA, CONNAUGHT,
BECHOBA &c.

A CHESNUT
MARE,

STANDS upwards of fourteen hands high, seven years Old and of Capital Speed.

AND,

A Single Barrelled Gun by Nock, Staff Belt, Sword, Pictures, Tables, Book-case, Washing Stand, Palenquin, Saddlery, Flute, Earthenware, &c.

ALSO,

Several Casks, of Salt Beef.

Meadows Street, 14th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 15th Instant,

AN Elegant Dinner service of English painted Porcelain, for thirty persons, a Hookah with silver apparatus, and an Iron Bedstead, to close an account.

Chests of Coarse Hats, Sago, Young Hyson Tea, and a variety of uncleared lots.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A NEW
CURRICLE.
NEARLY FINISHED,
Belonging to a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 14th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 15th Instant.
BELONGING TO AN ESTATE
A
CURRICLE.
WITH SHIFTING SHAFTS
AND
CURRICLE HARNESS
ALSO
A GREY ARAB
Buggy Horse,
SIX YEARS OLD.

Meadows Street, 14th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
PER HERCULES,
SUPERIOR
BENGAL LEATHER,
COMPRISING

BUGGY Hood hides, each. Rs. 8
Barouche, Do. Do. . . 12
Harness, . . . Do. Do. . . 15

Meadows Street, 14th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN INVOICE,
OF ELEGANT
FRENCH ENGRAVINGS,
IN GOLD FRAMES AND GLAZED.

Meadows Street, 14th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE FIRST PART OF
SCENERY COSTUMES &c.
OF THE,
WESTERN SIDE OF INDIA,
PRICE PER COPY Rs. 30.
THE SECOND PART IS DAILY EXPECTED

Meadows Street, 14th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A PAIR OF
Joseph Manton's
DUELLING
PISTOLS.
With Copper tube Locks.
PRICE Rs. 350.

Meadows Street, 14th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

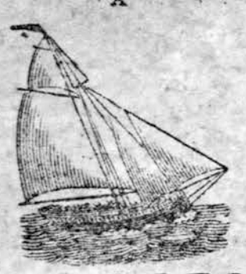
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
ANOTHER SUPPLY OF
CHINA GOODS.

COMPRISING Books of China drawings, upon various subjects, peacock feather Fans, large and small Ivory Card Cases, Rice drawing paper, and Puzzle boxes.

Meadows Street 14th Feb. 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A



PLEASURE BOAT.
Just put into a thorough state of repair.
PRICE Rs. 1200.

Meadows Street, 14th, February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
CHARIOT
PAIR OF CAPITAL
Carriage Horses
AND HARNESS
PRICE Rs. 1600.

THE Horses are highly recommended and may be had without the Carriage and harness.

Meadows-Street 14th Feb. 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This day the 14th Instant,
AT THE TENTS ADJOINING
CAPTAIN PRUIN'S COMPOUND NEAR THE COOPERAGE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SEVERAL articles of Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, and other Effects of a Gentleman about to return to England.—An English Buggy Built to order, and an excellent detonating double Barrelled Gun, will be put up at 12 o'Clock, unless previously disposed of by private Contract.

Terms Cash and the articles to be Cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 14th February 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 19th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS

SEVERAL Articles of modern Plate and Plated Ware Consisting of Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Soup, Sugar, and Salt Ladles, Salt Cellars, Tea and Coffee Pots, Mug with cover, Saucepan and Oyster Plates, Plated Curry Dishes, Bottle Stands, Toasts Racks, Fruit Baskets, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Queen's War &c. &c.

ALSO

Sundry Effects of a Gentleman deceased.

Bombay, 14th February 1827.

Passage to the Clyde.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS BRIG

CATHERINE,
OF 300 TONS BURTHEN,
Thomas Kincaid,
COMMANDER

WILL be despatched for Greenock early in next month, and has, good accommodations for a small party of Passengers. Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 14th February 1827.

Advertisement.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY, the Surviving PARTNER of the FIRM of KEMPT AND Co. earnestly and respectfully solicits that those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Concern, will have the goodness to arrange for an early adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close them with the least possible delay, in order to obviate the loss or inconvenience the Interests of the Widow and Children of his late lamented PARTNER would otherwise suffer.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1827.

Advertisement.

TYOBJEE FEZ HYDER & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentleman of the Presidency that they have purchased from the latest arrivals from England, a Select Investment of Ladies Wearing Apparel, consisting of the following articles. Book Muslin, worked Dresses, Cambric Ditto, Pelisses and Caps, Childrens Frocks, Lady's Cuff and Colors, Trimming, Seting in work, fine Muslin Chintz for Ladies Dresses, and several China Silks and Sattins, which they will expose for sale at their Shop next Door to the Secretarys Office on Friday next on moderate Terms.

Bombay, 14th February 1827.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT JOZEPH ANTONIO TELLES has Contracted with JONH RODRIGUES a Christian for the purchase of a lower roomed House situated at Hoomercary now occupied by the said JOHN RODRIGUES any person or persons having any Claim or demand whatever on the said House are requested to make known to the said JOZEPH ANTONIO TELLES within 14 days from the date hereof after which they will not be admitted dated 13th February 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last will and Testament of THOMAS RIDDOCK, late of Bombay deceased may be Granted to CRAWFORD MACLEOD, of Bombay Esquire, the Sole Executor named in and appointed by the said will: All Persons interested. therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 13th day of February 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, th 14 *February* 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st FEBRUARY 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 43 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Lock Hospital established at Bhooj be abolished.

Bombay Castle, 3d February 1827.

No. 44 of 1827.—Cadets George Sibbald Ravenscroft, and Oswald Halplu, the former for the Cavalry and the latter for the Infantry, are admitted on this Establishment from the 23d ultimo in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Mr. Ravenscroft is promoted to Cornet and Mr. Halpin to Ensign, leaving their date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 2d February 1827.

No. 45 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the General Department to appoint Surgion F. Sheppee to act as Surgeon to the Native and Marine Hospitals during the absence of Surgeon Gordon, who has proceeded to the Neilgherry Hills on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle 3d February 1827.

No. 46 of 1827.—The nomination by the General officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army of Lieutenant Wilkes acting Quarter Master of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry to the charge of the Commissariat and Bazar during the march of that Regiment to Guzerat, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1827.

No. 47 of 1837.—The following promotion is made.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign A. A. Drummond to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonell deceased.—Date of Rank, 28th January 1827.

No. 48 of 1827.—Lieutenant R. Philipps, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 49 of 1827.—It having been found expedient to reduce the number of officers employed on the Survey of Bombay and Salsette, Lieutenant Billamore is relieved from that duty from this date, and permitted to join his Corps.

Lieutenant Hart is to remain with the Survey until the 1st of March.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 10.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

Wednesday, 14th February 1827.

We have been given to understand on good authority that the Principal Collector in Canara has seized the Brig L'Esperance under English colours bound to this Port supposed to be French Property.

We are further informed that she is coming up to Bombay in charge of Lieut. Macdonald Master Attendant at Mangalore, for the purpose of being delivered over to His Majesty's Court of Vice Admiralty for adjudication.

In the absence of more information upon the subject we can only conjecture that the Commander of the vessel encountered the risk he did in order to avoid the Port duties commonly levied on Foreign Ships, a measure however of rather a hazardous nature considering the value of the Property at stake.

We are informed that Letters by the Gipsey for Liverpool will be received at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie Stewart and Co. till to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock.

A Correspondent has furnished us with an account of the Guzerate Races which will be found in to-days paper and for which we beg to offer him our best thanks.

It will no doubt be gratifying to many of Captain Barbers friends to know that he has been equally successful on the other side of India to what he has always been on this, in giving the utmost satisfaction to the Passengers on board the Cambridge, a handsome piece of Plate having been awarded him by those he carried from Madras to Penang, and another by those he took from that place to Calcutta. We are given to understand that when his present engagements with the Madras Government are expired the Cambridge will again visit Bombay.

BOMBAY COURIER.—Feb. 10.

On Thurday last was held the Annual General Meeting of our Education Society, at the New Buildings lately erected for the accommodation of the two Central Schools. The Hon'ble the Governor presided, and the meeting was numerously and most respectably attended. After the children of the Schools had been examined, and prizes given to the most deserving, to the boys by the Hon'ble the Governor, and to the girls by Mrs. Warden, the Report of the Society was read, from which it appeared, that there are 105 boys whole boarders, 3 half boarders, 32 day scholars, and 70 Native boys, making a total of 210.—During the year 34 whole boarders have been admitted, 17 have been apprenticed in the Engineer and Medical Departments, 9 have been removed by their friends, and 7 have died.

The number of girls at the end of the year was 71; ten have been admitted, four have left the school to go into service, three having attained the age of fifteen have been removed by their friends, and twelve have died.

We are sorry to observe that both of the Schools have suffered very severely from sickness and ophthalmia, so that it had been necessary to break them up for a time; they have also been much unsettled during the year from the want of suitable houses: indeed, from these circumstances the Managing Committees have felt more than in any former year the importance of having buildings sufficiently large, well arranged for the accommodation of a number of children, and situated in an airy and healthy part of the Island: it is therefore with peculiar satisfaction that the society have entered upon the New Buildings lately erected at Byculla.

These new School Houses will each accommodate about 200 boarders; they have every convenience of cook rooms, godowns and have each a spacious playground, yet so separated that the children can be kept perfectly distinct. The Buildings present a very imposing appearance from the public roads; the style is uniformly chaste and simple, and does great credit to the taste and judgment of the Gentleman who kindly superintended their construction, and yet are destitute of all useless ornament.

The erection of these Buildings has required all the Funds of the Society, and indeed has somewhat exceeded the amount,—but considering the very great and permanent advantages which they secure to the Christian Society of this Presidency, this expenditure seems to have been dictated by a wise and sound policy.* As all the accounts connected with the Buildings had not been made up, an exact statement could not be given; this, however, it is in understood, will be published with the Annual Report; but as the account of the capital fell about Rs. 15,000 below the expence of the Buildings, it was determined by the Meeting to make an appeal to the public for assistance in raising this sum; and on the motion of Mr. Newnham seconded by Mr. Willoughby, the following resolution was unanimously carried.

"On closing the Building accounts, it appears that a sum of 15,000 Rs. is required to cover all the expences; that in this exigency and extraordinary appeal be made to the liberality of the public, by promoting a separate subscription at the Presidency, and at the outstations, with a view to relieve the Society from the embarrassment of debt; and that the Secretaries be directed to write to all the Chaplains at the Outstations, requesting them to preach a charity sermon at the several places where Divine Service is performed by them, and to collect money on account of the New Buildings in the manner which may be judged by them most expedient."

The sincere concurence in this Resolution was immediately shown by the Meeting, and before it broke up more than Rs. 2600 were subscribed. We cannot doubt that this appeal will meet with the most liberal support from our friends at the Presidency who were not able to attend the Meeting, and from those at the Outstations when it shall be addressed more particularly to them.

The utility and importance of this Society will appear more clearly when we add that in the short space of eleven years above 600 children have been admitted into the Schools for instruction. What would have become of these children, many of whom are orphans, if the Society had not extended its benevolent aid to them?

With this institution is now connected a Savings Bank, in which the children may deposit the smallest sum. During the last year Rs. 901 have been paid in by 23 depositors. The money, as it rises to sufficient amount, is laid out in the purchase of Treasury Notes which are deposited in the hands of Messrs Forbes and Co.—For the sake of the young persons for whom this bank is established, the Committee solicit the influence of Gentlemen in the Medical and Engineer Departments to explain to their apprentices the advantage of this method of appropriating their little savings, and it is hoped it may be the means of leading them into habits of temperance and frugality.

The Rev. D. Young, who has kindly undertaken the management of the Savings bank, will give attendance to receive deposits or pay what any depositor may desire to withdraw, at the New Schools Byculla on the second Wednesday of every month, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

The receipts of the Society during the last year amount to Rupees 33,026 2 46 and the payments to Rupees 33,563 0 07. The benefactions and subscribtions during the year have amounted to Rs. 12,343.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS to the New Schools on the proposition of William Newnham Esq. seconded by J. P. Willoughby Esq.

The Hon'ble the Goveruor, ...	Rs. 1000
Mrs. Leighton;	200
James Sparrow Esq.	100
Wm. Newnham Esq.	300
Captain Lawrence, ...	100
The Archdeacon, ...	100
R. Jenkins Esq.	100
J. Wedderburn Esq.	200
J. Forbes Esq.	150
Dr. Milne, ...	100
Lieut. Col. Hardy, ...	100
J. P. Willoughby, Esq.	200
Major Sherriff, ...	50
Major Hickes, ...	50
J. Fawcett, Esq.	100
H. P. Hadow, Esq.	100
T. Carr, ...	100
R. H. Kennedy Esq.	100
G. Giberne Esq.	100
Captain Dunsterville, ...	40
B. Noton, Esq.	75

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third Day.

Tuesday, the 6th February 1827.

The Bombay Subscription Plate of £100 from the Fund and 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, Weight for age, Heats Two Miles.

Capt. Mansfield's, B. A. H. Brilliant aged 4 5
Mr. Carstairs' ....B. A. H. Wildrake ..5 ..3 4
Capt. Morris's . . C. A. H. Creeper.... 6 ..2 5
Capt. James.... C. A. H. Rolicker, aged 7
Mr. Rodgers'.... G. A. H. Gaslight.... 6...5 dst.
Mr. Norton's.... B. A. H. Jupeter..... 5 . .1 3
Mr. H. Gordon's . .G. A. H. Valentine..... 5 6

Time 1st *Heat*, 59 2d *Heat* 59 3d *Heat*.....

1 1	1 1	1 0
1 3	1 2	1 2
1 4	1 4	1 3
4 7	4 6	4 7

1st Heat.—The start was very favourable for Jupiter, and he won by several lengths, yet was severely punished.

2d Heat.—Jupiter was closely followed the first mile, and was then headed by Brilliant. Gaslight pressed him from the last half mile post, and passed him half a length at the distance post; but having kept too close to the inside, which was kept by Brilliant, Gaslight was declared distanced.

3d Heat.—Won by Brilliant.

A Match between Mr. Murray's G. A. H. Guarantee and Mr. Bacon's G. A. H. Sulyman, One mile and a half, 8st. 5lb each.

Won by Sulyman.

59
1 1
1 6
3 6

A Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, Heats two miles, weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged, carrying 9 stone.

Mr. Norton's . . . G. A. H. Wiry....8 13 2
Capt. Moore's. . . G. A. H. Emelius . 9 0 1..1 1
Mr. Murray's . . . G. A. H. Stranger 8 3 10
Mr. Carstair's . . G. A. H. Cupid... 8 13 9
Capt. Smith's . . . G. A. H. Renegade 9 0 1..2 2

GUZERAT RACES.

Second Day Thursday 8th February 1827.

1st The Surat Cup value 1000 Rs. for all Horses, that have never won Purse Plate Match Cup or Sweepstakes, carrying 9 Stone. *Heats 2 Miles.*

Mr. Vibarts	G. A. H. Barefoot	distanced.
" Morris	P. A. H. Maringo.	1 2 2.
" Shaws	G. A. H. Cowree .	4 1 1.
" Burys	G. A. H. Pilot. . .	3 drawn.
" D. Forbes	G. A. H. Pilgrim	distanced
" Hunters	G. A. H. Sir Kenneth	2 3 drawn

1st Heat Surat Cup. All six Horses were brought to the Post, two of the Horses Barefoot and Pilgrim did not start as it was considered by their owners a false one, the others went off. Maringo won by several lengths, Cowree running to save his distance.

Time 4 18.

2d Pilot drawn, Barefoot and Pilgrim distanced, the Judge having pronounced the 1st Heat, a fair start, the others started Maringo taking the lead hard pressed by Sir Kenneth for the 1st half mile when Cowree took him up and won by a length.

Time 4 11.

3d Sir Kenneth being drawn Cowree took the lead and was never headed winning by half a length.

Time 4 19.

2d A Sweepstakes of 400 Rs. each P. P. with 400 Rupees from the Fund for all Horses Carrying 8s. 7lb.

Heats 1½ Mile

Mr. Vibarts G. A. H. Harlequin . 1 1.
" Cunninghams G. A. H. Baronet . . 2 2.

1st Heat this Race was one of great interest from the known powers of the two Horses, they started at a good pace and kept together for the 1st half mile, when Harlequin shot a head several lenghts which he maintained with great ease to the winning Post.

Time 1st *half mile*, 55
2 " 59
3 " 1 2
2 56

Race stand 8th Feb. 1827.

D. H. SHAW.
Secretary.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Asst. Surgn. Alex. Gibson,
Ensign Ralph, H. M. 87th Regt.
Ensign E. N. Del'Hoste, 16th Rt.
Departures.—Lt. J. Jackson, 15th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. Davidson, Madras Establisht.
Ensign Wm. Knipe, 17th Rt.
Capt. J. Forbes, Supt. Invd. Gd. Rt.
Capt. R. Rose,
Capt. J. Robinson, 4th Rt.
Lieut. R. Bourchier 4th Rt.
Lieut. F. Billamore 18th Rt.
Major Gurraway 17th Rt.

NAUTICLE CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Feb. 10th The H. C. Ship of War Elphinstone, C. F. Grice, Esq. Capt. from Bushire and Bassadore left Bushire 24th Jan. and Bassadore 31st Jan.

11th Ship Berwick, J. M. Eilbeck, Commr, from Calcutta, 18th Jan.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant Doss Mahomeed, Syrang from a Cruiz, between Bassain, and Demaun,

12th Ship Golconda, Charles, C. Clark, Commander from Calcutta 19th Jan.

Do. Grab Brig Futtelkhair, Hamud Amin Nacquda from Rajapoor 5th Feb.

Do. French Brig Le Buffon, T. Duccom Commander from Bordeaux.

Passengers Per Elphinston.—Mr. Clarke B. C S. and Ensign Ralph H. M. 87th Regt.

Per Golconda.—Dr. A. Gibson, O. J. Elias, Esq. B. M. Satoor, Esq.

Departures.—6th Armed Ketch Nigilant, Doss Mahomeed Syrang to Cruiz, between Bassain, and Demaun.

Do. Ship Carron, Thos. McCarthy, Commander, to Singapore and China.

7th Ship Frances Warden, Wm. Webster Com. to Bushire.

9th Ship Oscar, A. W. Clarke, Com. to China.

12th Armed Ketch Nigilant, Doss Mahomed Syrang to Severndroog.

Passengers by Frances Warden.—Mrs. Wilson, Capt. Wilson Resident at Bushire D. Davidson.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Hibberts for London.
Mounstuart Elphinstone for ditto.
Norfolk, for ditto.
Gipsey for Liverpool.
Bombay Castle, for China,
Malabar for Madras.
Bannerman for China.
Byramgore for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—Jan. 22. Cutter Mellis, Thomas Waghorn, from Amherst Harbour 14th January.

23. Ship Mary Ann, M. O'Brien, from London 12th September—Schooner Fly, R. Craw, from Singapore 22d December, Malacca and Penang 4th January.

24. Ship Sophia, J. Barclay, from London 7th August.

Departures.—21, Ship Gloriozo, W. King, for Bombay.

22. Arab Grab Ship Caudry, Nacoda, for Muscat.

23. Ship Cashmere Merchant, E. Baglar, for Singapore and China—Ship Samdany, Nacoda for Mocha.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Eleanor, C. Tabor, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, in a day or two.

Ships Lady Flora, R. S. Fayrer, for London, Ganges, R. Lloyd, for London, via Cornga and Madras, Brig Sir A. Campbell, C. Robertson, for Madras, and American Ship George, S. Endicott, for Salem, all in 2 or 3 days.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per Mary Ann, Captain M. O'Brien, from London:—Mrs. Herring, and Mrs. Amiel; Miss Roby; Captain C. Herring, H. C. 57th Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant H. C. Amiel, H. M. 3d Regiment of Infantry; D. Home, Esq. C. S.; Assistant Surgeons A. Galmore, M. D. and W. Heath; William and Robert O'Brien, H. Scott, and W. Logan, Esquires; Mr. J. B. Gere, H. C. Marine.

Per Fly, Captain R. Craw, from Singapore:—Roland Allport, Esq.

Per Sophia, Captain J. Barclay, from London:—Mrs. O'Donnaghue; Assistant Surgeon Mr. O'Donnaghue; Cadet Edward Hay, and Mr. James Wilson.—From the Cape:—Mrs. Belli, and Mrs. Stuart; W. H. Belli, Esq. Civil Service; Assistant Surgeon H. L. Stuart; Master Charles Belli, and Miss Eliza Stuart.—From Madeira: Miss Johns. Mr. George Burt, a passenger from London, left the ship at the Cape.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,

JANUARY 24.

Diamond Harbour.—Indian Oak, inward bound, remains, and Soloman Shaw, proceeded down.

Kedgeree.—Cambridge and Fort William, inward bound, remain; Emma outward bound, remains; Logie (D) and Hydery, proceeded down; Magbar, Ahmuddy, Jangheer, Abbassy and Derrea Beggy, outward bound, remain; Sultan and Khusrovie, passed down.

Saugar.—H. C. Ships Prince Regent, Rose and Asia, outward bound, remain; Carnatic, Fairlie and La Rose (F), proceeded down; Duc de Bordeaux (F) outward bound, remains.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—January 24, H. M. Ship Cyrene, Campbell, from a Cruize; 26, Brig Britannia, J. M. Gonsalves, from Masulipatam 19th January; do. Brig George, B. S. Vaz, from Chittagong 11th January; 30, Brig Lutchemy, A. Coling, from Mauritius 20th December; 31, French Schooner L'Angélique, Crémasy, from Bourbon 23d December, and Pondicherry 26th January.

Departures.—January 25, H. M. Schooner Cochin, C. S. O'Neil, on a Cruize; do. Ship Coldstream, G. Stephens, for Pinang; 27, Ship Malcolm, J. Eyles, for London; do. Ship Ganges, J. Mitford, for Liverpool; 28, Ship Aurora, P. Earl, for London; 29, H. M. Ship Cyrene, Campbell, on a Cruize; 30, H. C. C. Ship Lady Raffles, J. Coxwell, for London; do. H. C. C. Ship Abberton, L. Percival, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

Marriages.—At Saint Mary's Church, Poona, on the 28th January, by the Revd. A. Goode, Lieut, Chas. Hunter, of the 16th Regt. N. I. to Anne Elizabeth third daughter of Thomas Morris, Esq. Surveyor General Customs, London.

On the 5th Instant at Senhora de Saude's Church, by the Revd. Francisco Parras, Mr. Mariano de O. L. Silva, eldest son of Mr. Gregorio Mandel de Silva, to Miss Maria Thereza das Chaves.

On the 5th Instant at the Church of N^a S. de Saude, by the Revd. Francisco Parras, Mr. Antonio de Faria, to Miss Catharina de Silva, daughter of Mr. Gregorio Mandel de Silva.

Births.—At Baroda, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Captain Roe. Assistant Quarter Master General,

On Wednesday, the 7th instant, the Lady of John Wedderburn Esq. of the Civil service, of a daughter.

At Bhewndy, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Major Roome of a daughter.

Deaths.—At Poona, on the 31st ultimo, Amelia, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, 25th Regiment N. I.

On Saturday evening the 10th of February, Catherine Smith, the wife of Charles Grant, Esq. in the 35th year of her age, sincerely lamented in the Bosom of her Family where she had secured that Esteem and affection, which the exercise of every Virtue moral and religious can not fail to obtain. She was a good Christian in every relative situation of life, as a wife, Mother, Sister and Friend, displayed that sincerity and tenderness indicative of a pious, generous, and enlightened mind. In our tribute to our departed friends, the subject is so sacred that we dwell only on their Virtues, but if the Talents and acquirements that embellish life can add a charm to goodness, we must allow that the object of this tribute was eminently endowed.

* The amount of house rent hitherto paid has been between four and five hundred Rupees per month, and the rent of buildings to accommodate the number of children which the New Schools will contain would not be less than from eight hundred to one thousand Rupees.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

On Thursday the 8th of February 1827, at his house in the Forth, after an illness of only four days, Mr. Francis, Rodney Gavin Bridges, Kempt, son of the late Captain F. J. Kempt, Royal Navy, and cousin and early companion of Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt G. C. B. and G. C. H. Colonel of His Majesty's 81st Regiment of Foot, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. K. was formerly an officer and commander out of this port, and for many years a merchant of this place. The respect and esteem in which he was held has its best testimony in the great confidence placed in him by the most respectable European and Native inhabitants of Bombay, closed by their attendance at his funeral.—His private and intimate friends will long cherish a lively and affectionate remembrance of their intercourse with him and the experience they had of the underlying genuine principles which characterised him in all his transactions.—Warm affection, independence, strong sense, honor, uprightness, and unbending integrity of heart, formed the prominent features of his manly character.—As a husband, parent, and in his relative connections, he was equally estimable. In his last illness he solemnly and affectingly expressed his comfortable hope in God's free mercy and grace through Jesus Christ.—His remains were interred in the burial ground adjoining St. Thomas's Church, at the particular request of his surviving Partner Bhojurjee Nanabhoy and frinds.—"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Bankipore, on the 1st January, from Mrs. M. Swerns' School, by the Rev. T. N. Sherens, Mr. Thomas Medley, to Miss Peggy Palmer.

At Calcutta, on the 17th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Entally, to Mrs. Ann Clarke.

At Dum Dum, on Tuesday, the 23d January, Mr. W. Webster, of the Artillery, to Mrs. Sarah Bobbitt, widow of the late Gunner Bobbitt, who died at Arracan.

BIRTHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 5th November, the lady of R. T. Owen, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th January, the lady of G. Gregory, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 18th January, Mrs. S. Dyson, Wife of Mr. Archibald Dyson, of the firm of Higgs and Hunter, of a son.

At Bugrisaul, on the 16th January, the lady of Major W. Dunlop, 52d Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Dum-Dum, on Friday, the 19th January, the lady of Lieutenant Lane, Artillery, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th January, the lady of A. Agabeg, Esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 20th January, the lady of Captain Crisp, Madras Establishment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the evening of the 14th January, Eleanor, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Green, Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, aged 2 years and 6 months.

At Chinsurah, on the 22d January, Charles Hugh Brady, the infant son of Captain Thomas Brady.

E'er sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The op'ning bud to Heav'n convey'd,
And bade it blossom there.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Bellary, on the 26th January, by the Rev. Poyntz Stewart, M. A. Mr. G. S. F. Ross, merchant at that Station, and eldest son of Mr. Conductor G. Ross, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. Conductor John Ross, of Belgaum

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 20th January, the Lady of W. R. Smyth, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 29th January, the lady of Lieutenant C. Farran, 14th Regt. N. I. of a son.

On the 25th January, Mrs. Mackintyre, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On board the Ship Triumph the 12th March 1826, on his passage to England for the recovery of his health, Major Robert Parker of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, deeply and sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintance, who will ever retain a lively recollection of his many excellent and valuable qualities.

At Arcot, on the 27th January, Frederic Doveton, the infant Son of Lieutenant Langley, 3d Light Cavalry, aged 14 days.

Calcutta.

CASES IN CHEAP.

To the Editor of the Bengal Chronicle.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if any of your correspondents will favour me with their opinion on the following two very particular cases in chess; I have had a dispute with one of my friends respecting them, and on a reference to Hoyle and Philidor, I find, that in the first case they very materially, and do not touch upon the second at all.

CASE 1ST.

When either of the Kings wish to Castle on his Queen's side, does he move into the Knights Square and the rook into the Next, or Bishops Square, or does he move into the Bishop's Square, and the Rook into the Next or his Queen's square.

His surprising to observe that Philidor contradicts himself for in one place he says, "The King may castle with either of his Rooks, which is done by placing the King on *that Knights* square that is Next to the Rook with which he Castles, and by placing the Rook at the other side of the King on the *Bishop's* Square adjoining.—In another part under the head "LAWS OF CHESS" we observe in the 11th Article, the following "The King when he Castles cannot in his flight exceed two Squares, that is, the Rook with which he Castles must take next to the original Square of the King, and the latter leaping over must be posted close on the other side of the Rook." This movement brings the King into the Square of his *Queen's Bishop*, and the Rook next to the King's original Square, or his *Queen* Square. In this respect he agrees with Hoyle, but you observe what a palpable contrariety, there is between the *former* and the *latter* rule laid down by Philidor.

CASE 2D.

Not touched upon by either Hoyle or Philidor.

The White King on his own Square, the Knight on his second Square, covering him from check of the black Queen, which is placed on the black Kings Square. Suppose now the black King pursued and constantly checked by the white Queen and Castle, so that he has no other move left; but that which brings him in contact with the white Knight, as has been observed already, covers the white King from check of the black Queen, (query) can the black Kink move into the above, or is he check mated.

Your &c.
Calcutta, 20th January 1827. A. TYRO.

Madras.

Horticultural and Agricultural Society.—

Agreeably to the intimation, contained in our last, this Society held a second Meeting, yesterday morning, at the house of their President, W. Leycester, Esq. for the purpose of awarding prizes to the Native Gardiners, for the best specimens of vegetable produce. On this occasion, considerable pains had been taken to make the Meeting known, by announcing it in the Bengal papers, and distributing Bengali hand-bills, in the vicinity of those places, where the *Malees* mostly reside. These measures were successful, and although the advanced period of the year was rather adverse to a numerous assemblage, above fifty baskets of vegetables were submitted to the Society, containing samples of cauliflowers, cabbage and other articles, that would have done credit to a vegetable market even in England. Some of the cabbage and cauliflowers were of very unusual dimensions, particularly the former, one of which measured, two feet four inches, outward diameter, and weighed ten seer, or twenty pounds. Several of the cauliflowers weighed six and eight pounds. The baskets furnished also creditable specimens of endive, celery, beet, knole cole, red cabbage, and turnips; some of the latter, weighing a seer and a half.

The following Prizes were awarded by the Meeting:—

A medal and forty rupees to Yusef Malee of Mochikola, for the best potatoes.

A medal and forty rupees to Suroop Das of Moti-jeel, for the best peas.

A medal and forty rupees to Jaroollah Mali of Mochikola, for the best cauliflowers.

A Medal and forty rupees to Pitamber Das of Mochikola, for the best cabbages.

Rewards of ten rupees each were also distributed to five other individuals, and of eight rupees each, to ten others, for the favourable character of the product of their gardens.

The above proceedings offer, we think, a highly satisfactory promise of a rapid improvement in the cultivation of vegetables in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

We are much mistaken, indeed, if they have not already been sensibly felt, and if the bazar has not been better supplied this year, than in any preceding cold season. Marrowfat peas, for instance, have been common, whilst at all former periods, they have been rarely, if at all procurable. It is to this improve, of course, that the Society look forward, and in attaining so desirable an object, it is not at present their interest to enquire too particularly into the real merits of the candidates for reward. Competition once excited, there will be an end to all abuses, and the public will reap the benefit. Amongst the specimens produced, we think it not impossible, that some may have found their way from other, than professional gardens, but this could not have been very extensively the case, as the *Malees* came from various and widely separated directions, from Kidderpore, by Allipore, and Intally to Chitpore. The greater number were from the direction of Kidderpore, where, it is understood, the gardens are something later than in Intally. The distribution of good seeds, also, which was partly effected last year, and which will probably be practicable this year, to a still greater extent, has, no doubt, contributed most materially to the improved produce of native gardening.

The Govt. Gaz.—January 25.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR,

I feel much obliged by your kind notice of my letter of the 23d ultimo in your paper of the 2d instant—I now enclose a copy of the letter inserted in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 18th November last, together with the remarks of the Editor of that paper, thereon which proves him to be what the "Madras Captain" supposed him, viz. A FRIEND TO THE ARMY—have the goodness to insert both (the letter and the remarks) in your next paper agreeably to your promise and oblige.

Your very obedient servant,
CENTURION.

MADRAS, 20th January, 1827.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.
CALCUTTA.

SIR,

The recent grant by the Supreme Government of a Donation of Batta to the Troops who served during the war in Ava and Arracan, has I can assure you been very acceptable here, but it would have been more so if accompanied by a little promotion, which is usual on the conclusion of a War, both at home and abroad; the expense attending such measure, is probably the principal cause, which precludes the Indian Government from granting the boon.

It however seems to me, and some of my friends here, that a plan to give a little promotion without incurring much extra expense would be attended, to, at this particular period, I therefore beg suggest the following.

An additional (or second) Major to be appointed to each Regiment (as in the Regiments of Cavalry until lately)—this would promote the Senior Captain, the Senior Lieutenant, and the Senior Ensign in each Regiment.

The Junior Majors to receive the Subsistence and Horse Allowance of Major, and the Allowances of Captain which would give them an addition of Rupees 90 per month each, and there would be reason to expect from the great number of Field Officers employed on Staff Duty, with the Native Powers, on Furlough in Europe, Sick Absent, &c. &c.—that many of the Junior Majors would have the temporary command of Regiments with the Staff Allowances of Rupees 400 per Month, which would make their situations comfortable as well as respectable.—Brevet Majors have for many years, served in the rank of Major without any additional allowance whatever.

The Junior, or 5th Captain of each Regiment to receive the Subsistence of Captain and the Allowances of Lieutenant, which would give him an addition of Rupees 60 per Month—Brevet Captains have for many years served in the rank of Captain, without any additional allowance whatever.

The Junior, or 10th Lieutenant of each Regiment to receive, the Subsistence of Lieutenant, and the Allowances of Ensign, which would give him, an addition of Rupees 12 per month.

This plan would give an *additional* Officer to each Regiment; it would old and deserving Officers (there are many Captains on this Establishment who have actually served upwards of 22 years in *India* and have no chance of promotion for 6 or 7 years to come)—while the extra expense would not exceed Rupees 162 per month for each Regiment.

I take the liberty of addressing you on this occasion as I know you to be a friend to the Army and I trust you will do me the favour of giving this letter a place in your valuable columns, as soon as convenient, and request your Brother Editors to do the same, in order to give it the utmost publicity—it cannot do any harm, but may do some good, and, if not adopted here, may be taken up by our friend at home.

I remain,
Your very obedient servant,
A MADRAS CAPTAIN,

(OF 22 YEARS STANDING AND EMPLOYED DURING THE WHOLE OF THE WAR IN AVA.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

"We have given publicity to the above letter of A Madras Captain of 22 years standing, who was employed during the whole of the War in Ava.

"Considerable promotion usually follows the happy conclusion of a War, and our Correspondent, although grateful for the six months Donation of Batta, longs for "a little promotion" also and suggests a plan so reasonable, so economical too, and so unobjectionable that we hope and trust it will be taken into consideration by the authorities either here, or at home."

"Indeed, we think that, considering the great number of Officers on Staff employ—on Furlough, &c. a second Major is absolutely required for every Regiment of the line and there can be no doubt that should this Army (as it is not unlikely, be called into the Field shortly, such a promotion must take place unless it be considered just and proper that Regiments should go into action under the command of a Captain and be occasionally commanded by a Lieutenant, as has been the case within our recollection.

"We are certain that if it were in the power of Supreme Government to confer upon our gallant Armies this just reward and necessary promotion it would have been done ere this, but we much fear the controlling authorities in the Leadenhall Street must first be consulted."

We have great pleasure in being able to announce a rich literary treat being now on its passage to India—we refer to the anxiously expected Life of the late Emperor NAPOLEON, by Sir WALTER SCOTT. The papers for September state that four volumes were already struck off. The work is to consist of six volumes; the first two are preliminary; the last four devoted to the Life. Sir WALTER'S good health, and regular habits of application, are stated to give fair promise of its speedy completion.

Our last paper we mentioned the important project which appears to be revived of making silver a legal tender to the extent of £25. sterling.

This objectionable measure is likely to give rise to serious debate and dissatisfaction, and our readers may therefore wish to be made acquainted with the present condition of the silver coinage.—It is briefly explained by the *Globe* as follows.

The silver coin is only a legal tender to the extent of 40s. No one is obliged to take it in satisfaction of any larger debt.

According to the present regulation of the mint, a pound troy of silver is coined into sixty-six shillings; an ounce therefore into five shilling and six-pence. The price of standard silver in bars is at present 4s. 10½d. to 4s. 11d. per oz., so that silver in coin is seven pence, or seven pence half-penny, per oz. more valuable than the silver in bars.

The mint price of silver is nominally 62s. per lb. troy, that is to say, the Crown *may* by proclamation empower the subject to bring silver to the mint to be coined at the rate sixty-six shillings the pound troy, *sixty two* shillings to be delivered to him, *four* shillings to be retained as seignorage or profit to the Government. But in point of fact no such proclamation has been issued, and the coinage is retained in the hands of the Government, which purchase the silver and issues the money in such limited quantities as it thinks fit. At the present price of silver it can gain 7s. or 7s, 6d. on every pound weight of silver coin issued—less the expence of coinage:—what it buys for 58s. 6d. or 59s. it coins into sixty-six shillings.

It is evident that while the intrinsic value of the silver coin is so low, the value of it is kept up by two causes,—1, by the limitation of the issue—no more being thrown into circulation by the Government than is required for the purposes of charge; and 2, by the limitation of the amount for which it is a legal tender, which may in some degree prevent a profitable trade being carried on by coiners, who might gain ten per cent. on the manufacture of counterfeits of standard silver, could they easily put them into circulation.

If silver coin be made a legal tender to the amount of 25l., one of two things may happen—either the supply from the Mint may be limited as at present, or the Mint, may be thrown open to those who choose to carry thither silver to be coined. If the supply be limited, the silver coin may be preserved at its present value, except in so far as it may be gradually debased by the operations of private coiners, to whom it is evident that great temptation will be held out But putting the operations of coiners out of the question, the value of the coinage will depend on the caution of the Government in its issues, for it will be in the power of the Government either intentionally or through want of caution, to debase the silver currency eleven per cent. and to pay the great mass of the Government creditors, whose half yearly dividends do not amount to 25l. in this debased currency. It the mint be thrown open to the public, the silver currency will soon be debased to the price of an equal weight of coined metal—that is to say, *ten* or *eleven* per cent. below the gold standard. In this debased currency, every debtor who can, will make his payments, and the greater part of the sovereigns will disappear from circulation, those which remain in the country being bought up at a premium whenever large payments are required, unless indeed, as happened for a long time during the bank-note depreciation, public opinion operate very powerfull, against those who demand payment in gold.

It is probable, that in the present habits of the country the attempt to make a debased silver currency a legal tender would, while it put the gold to flight, encrease the circulation of paper of all sorts. When a man received payment of a debt of 25l. sterling, in silver, he would load his pocket with 7lbs. 6oz. troy, if any modern pocket could bear such a weight. A collector of small debts would need a wheelbarrow. In such weather as this, there would be hardly any paper so bad as not to be taken in preferrence to the legal coin of the realm.

To make silver a legal tender under the present mint regulation, would be to debase the currency about ten per cent., and that in the most inconvenient manner that could readily be thought of.

If the Mint regulations where changed—if the prices of gold and silver at the Mint were regulated by their present value in commerce, and silver were then made a legal tender, the effect we have mentioned would not be produced. But still nothing would be gained, and the country would be exposed to the fluctuations of a double standard, and would be deprived of one particular advantage which it is likely to derive from its present currency.

The supply of silver, previously to the troubles in America, was rapidly increasing and the degree in which it may increase from the improvements which, in time, will be applied to the mines throughout America, cannot be calculated. The supply of gold, on the other hand, is scarcely susceptible of rapid increase. It is collected in many different countries, and by labours exerted in such a manner that machinery can scarcely be applied to supersede it. There is therefore, reason to anticipate that it will preserve its value much more steadily than silver, and on this very account it is preferable as a permanent standard.

Madras Courier, January 30.

POETRY.

The Adopted Child.

" Why wouldst thou leave me, oh! gentle child?
Thy home on the mountain is bleak and wild,
A straw-roofed cabin with lowly wall—
Mine is a fair and a pillared hall,
Where many an image of marble gleams,
And the sunshine of picture for ever streams."

" Oh! green is the turf where my brothers play,
Through the long bright hours of the summer day;
They find the red cup-moss where they climb,
And they chase the bee o'er the scented thyme;
And the rocks where the heath-flower blooms
they know—
Lady, kind lady, oh! let me go!"

" Content thee, boy, in my bower to dwell!
Here are sweet sounds, which thou lovest well;
Flutes on the air in the stilly noon,
Harps which the wandering breezes tune;
And the silvery wood-note of many a bird,
Whose voice was ne'er in thy mountains heard."

" My mother sings, at the twilight's fall,
A song of the hills far more sweet than all;
She sings it under our own green tree,
To the babe half slumbering on her knee;
I dreamt last night of that music low—
Lady, kind lady, oh! let me go!"

" Thy mother is gone from her cares to rest,
She hath taken the babe on her quiet breast;
Thou wouldst meet her footstep, my boy, no more,
Nor hear her song at the cabin door.
—Come thou with me to the vine yards nigh,
And we'll pluck the grapes of the richest dye."

" Is my mother gone from her home away?
—But I know that my brothers are there at play!
I know they are gathering the fox-glove's bell,
And the long fern-leaves by the sparkling well—
Or they launch their boats where blue streams
flow—
Lady, sweet lady, oh! let me go!"

" Fair child? thy brothers are wanderers now,
They sport no more on the mountain's brow;
They have left the fern by the spring's green side,
And the streams where the fairy barks were tried.
Be thou at peace in thy brighter lot,
For thy cabin home is a lonely spot."

" Are they gone, all gone from the sunny hill?
—But the bird and the blue-fly rove o'er it still;
And the red-deer bound, in their gladness free,
And the heath is bent by the singing bee;
And the waters leap, and the fresh winds blow—
Lady, sweet lady, oh! let me go?

European Magazine.

Malacca.

Canton November, 8th. 1826.

From the Peking Gazette, it appears that the *Hoopoo*, or board of Revenue, have had protracted deliberations on the state of the finances. By them it is declared that the income of Government is not adequate to the expenditure. The deficit arises from the heavy expences incurred by repairing the banks of the Yellow River; by insurrections of the *Meaoutsze* Mountaineers, but the great source of expence arises from the movements of the Grand Army to oppose the Mahommedan Rebels.

To meet the expenditure, the Board recommend His Majesty to abandon his resolution, not to make any new revenue laws. They suggested an increase of the charges paid by those who purchase nominal rank: and also to revive the usage, laid aside by the present Emperor on his accession to the Throne, which allowed those who had been implicated and deprived of office, to repurchase eligibility to the same office.

Now, in the time of financial embarassment, say the Board, it should be remembered that China has been preserved in a state of social order and tranquility, by the reigning family, upwards of one hundred and eighty years. And there is not a subject living who eats the herbs and treads the soil of China, who has not been born and bred under the auspices of the Dynasty. It is therefore expected that both the literary class and the Common people will not regret a trifling addition to the taxes, but will *rejoice*, and leap for very gladness, to come forward and assist on the present occasion.

Appended to the suggestions of the Board there is a list of the items of increased Taxes, and the regulations to be observed by those who repurchase official situations.

Canton November, 10th. 1826.

His Excellency *Le*, the Governor of Canton has issued a proclamation to the following effect.

It has come to his knowledge that the trading boats on the numerous creeks and rivers of Canton, are greatly molested by piratical boats pretending to the authority of Government, and giving out that they are in search of opium and other smuggled goods. Under the pretext of searching they rob and plunder every boat they attack, and otherwise misuse the people who at all resist them. And the Governor acknowledges that the trading people, rather than lose time in vain prosecutions, often put up with the injuries received.

He threatens to punish with the utmost rigour of law, even to death in any case that the law will permit, any persons who may be brought before him charged with the crimes alluded to.

His Excellency is evidently between the two horns of a dilemma. He but a few days ago issued orders of the most minute kind for numbering and lettering and naming and registering of all sorts and kinds of boats; and thus was raised the expectation of a constant and rigid search by Government "Cruizers," as the Chinese *Seunchuen* signifies. The river pirates seized hold on this circumstance, and originated a necessity for the proclamation of this day.

A rather serious disturbance occurred lately on the Grand Canal. The Watermen resisted and mocked and insulted the armed police usually attached to those fleet of boats, which made it necessary to call in a military force. There is moreover an endeavour to restore the coasting conveyance for rice, instead of the Grand Canal. And the conflicting parties as interest inclines, are sending in conflicting statements. They are all accused however of employing various expedients to increase the bulk and weight of the grain. Some increase it by physic, as the Canton people say, about ten per cent. But according to the Peking Gazette the "physic" in the space of one hundred days destroys the grain.

In Hookwang Province the Citizens are subscribing to rebuild the ruined walls of Towns.

There is a sudden silence preserved concerning the rebellion of the Mahommedan Tribes. The local Government however is said to consider it in every way a serious national calamity. If suppressed, the expence will be ruinous; and some individuals who read the stars, think the Dynasty is drawing to a close. The replies of his Majesty to memorials on national affairs contained in the Gazette are very laconic, such as, "Record the Document."—"Be it so"—"I know it."—

Canton November, 13th. 1826.

The Magistratrate of this District has caused a square board to be attached to the upper part of a pole, so as that a man or boy can carry it conveniently, as is done in London; since walls for placards have become scarce. On this Board the Magistrate has written.

"Mind your doors
Watch your fires*"

The people laugh at his vigilance as quite unnecessary, for they are deeply enough interested in doing what he exhorts them to, to render his admonition quite superfluous. They turn round and bid him mind his proper business—for by his neglect, and cruelty it is said upward of two hundred persons died in prison last year. And many of these were perfectly innocent, being either arrested on suspicion or implicated by others.

The Peking Gazette contains a long letter from the Government of that Province on the distress which prevails in the Southern part of it: first from excessive rains, and subsequently from a want of rain. The expence to Government in supplying the starving poor with rice-water &c. he estimates at several hundred thousand Taels

In Hoo-nan Province the rivers to the southward of the great Tung-ting Lake have, in consequence of heavy rains overflowed their banks and inundated the surrounding country; carrying away cottages, houses, public offices, and the prison of Chang-sha, the Chief city of the Province. The loss of lives is represented as considerable. His Majesty speaks of the distress with commisseration, and directs the usual relief afforded by Government in such cases.

During the last year, an occurrence took place at Canton, which, though noticed in our last number (p. 531), deserves to be more fully and minutely detailed. There is generally something so ludicrous in the mock gravity and absurd solemnity exhibited in frivolous matters, which our intercourse with the Chinese authorities reveals to us, that to relate such transactions with absolute seriousness is next to impossible.

It is pretty well known that foreigners in China are permitted to reside only at Macao, and without the City of Canton; and that such is the horror which the Chinese government affects to entertain towards foreign females, that not a single individual, let her be old or young, handsome or ugly, married or single, is allowed by the laws of China to set foot upon its soil, except that small portion of the little island of Macao which was allotted some centuries ago to the Portuguese missionaries.

From this and other causes, foreigners are compelled to pass and repass frequently between Canton and Macao, especially such as have families and reside at the latter place, and whom business calls to the former. To go from Canton to Macao, a foreigner is obliged (unless a ship takes him there) to procure a *chop*, or license, for which the Chinese authorities modestly charged 400 dollars; but have lately been contented with 300. He is besides restricted from proceeding in any other than a boat of the country, for the hire of which thirty dollars is charged. Thus the journey costs 300 dollars, or about £80, which is equal to twenty shillings or a guinea per mile, in a country where water-carriage is boasted to be the cheapest in the world!

If the traveller attempts to evade this imposition by going clandestinely in a *fast boat*, which costs about fifty dollars, he is liable to be detected by the police, treated with great personal indignity, and fined perhaps 1000 dollars.

Attempts have been made to obtain relief from this burthen some tax, but in vain: the English merchants, however, determined to make another strenuous effort; and convening a meeting of all the foreign traders at Canton, a petition to the Tsongtoo, or Viceroy, was drawn up, setting forth the evil, and praying a reduction of the charge for the chop.

The Hong or security merchants are the authorized channel for the transmission of petitions to the Government; but it is so notorious that these individuals dare not, in some cases, and in others, will not, transmit complaints to the Viceroy, resorting to the meanest subterfuges to disguise their deceit, that foreigners now proceed to the city-gate, and deliver their memorials to any officer whom may be in attendance there.

It was the intention of the merchants, in the present instance, to proceed at once to the Viceroy's palace, and accordingly a deputation repaired to the city; but finding the gate closed, they were obliged to be content with handing their petition to an inferior mandarine, and returned to their factories.

The petition, it appears, reached its destination; for the Hong merchants, were summoned before the Viceroy, who interrogated them, and afterwards referred the matter to the Hoppo, or Mandarine of Customs. By direction of this officer, the Hong merchants came to the foreigners, and inquired the extent of their wishes. They were told that fifteen or twenty dollars for the chop, besides the usual hire of the boat, would not be objected to; and they promised that the matter should be taken into consideration.

Ibi omnis effusus labor: day after day passed without any answer to the application, and the merchants became persuaded that the fraternity of the Hong, instead of endeavouring to promote their object, were really labbouring to defeat it. After waiting patiently for eighteen days, they resolved to make another attempt to get access to the Viceroy himself.

A second meeting was convened, and a second petition drawn up and signed: it was an exact copy of the first, with the addition of a memorandum, stating that, as the former had not been answered, the petitioners apprehended it had not been presented to his Excellency.

Directly this petition was signed, thirty-seven merchants present at the meeting repaired in a body to the city, and from the celerity of their movements, they reached it before the gate could be closed: they instantly rushed through it, and did not halt till they arrived at a house which they supposed to be the Viceroy's, and entered it without opposition. It proved, however, to be what is called a *joss-house*. They soon discovered their awkward mistake, and observing a soldier run out of the building, they concluded, very naturally, that he was proceeding to the Viceroy's palace to report what had occured, and they determined to follow him. After a short but sharp pursuit, they saw him enter a great house, which, from the larger lanterns placed before it, and the number of soldiers in the court-yard, they confidently judged to be the mansion they were in search of; and congratulating themselves upon their success, they made their lodgment in it good, after *levelling* one man who opposed them. It was not long, however, before they discovered themselves to be again deceived; they were in the residence of the Kong-heep, or commandant of that quarter of the city. Their intrusion happened to be most unfortunately timed, for, in the inner apartments of the palace, there were some females of the mandarine's family. It was immediately determined from a becoming sense of decorum, and an unwillingness that this accidental encroachment on a private dwelling should be construed into an insult upon the ower, to retire; but as the concourse of people assembled in the street had become so great, that further progress towards the Viceroy's palace would be impracticable, the design was abandoned, and they remained where they were. They had the satisfaction to find that they had not intruded into a private room: the apartment was an open hall, facing the street. The party were further reconciled to their mishap by reflecting that the Kong-heep was an officer of rank, and would either cause them to be conducted to the proper place of audience, or receive their memorial himself.

In about an hour after their arrival, the second linguist came from the Kong-heep to learn the cause of such an unexpected visit. The messenger, after hearing the statement of the merchants, explained to them their mistake, and entreated them earnestly to leave the house, and forthwith depart the city. The merchants replied they would do so the moment their petition was received; and the linguist went away. About half an hour afterwards came the Hong merchants, in the greatest consternation, with the head linguist. They testified their grief at the *outrage* which the party had committed, and entreated them to remedy it by leaving the city. The Hong were told that they were, in fact, the cause of the *outrage*; that the party were grieved at the mistake they had made in regard to the house, but were determined not to quit the city until their petition had been received, either by the Viceroy or the Kong-heep. The Hong endeavoured to shake their resolution by threats of punishment; but the merchants remained firm, and the former withdrew.

A loud shouting now announced the approach of some personage of rank; and the party had scarcely time to seat themselves in order before the great doors were thrown open, and two mandarines entered, the Quong-chou-foo, or chief-magistrate of the city, and the Kong-heep. The English merchants rose immediately, and continued standing, as did the mandarines, during the conference.

The Quong-chou-foo was the orator; he vociferated for five minutes, his tone, expression, and gesticulation, being obviously intended to impress his auditors with dread. He declared his astonishment at the *outrages* which the foreigners had committed, first, in forcing their way into the city, and then intruding into the house of a mandarine the Kong-heep; and he desired them to depart. The interpreter was desired, in return to this, oration, to represent the extreme regret of the party at their having trespassed, unwittingly, upon the Kong-heep; that their entrance into the city was occasioned by their petition, given to an officer to be presented to the Viceroy, remaining so long unanswered; that they consequently wished to place another petition in the hands of his Excellency himself, but would willingly deposit it with the Quong-chou-foo, or the Kong-heep, and immediately return to their factories.

The mandarines, upon this, communed with each other, and the Quong-chou-foo seemed to intimate a readiness to receive the petition. The linguist, accordingly, desired the gentleman who held the paper to advance, which he did, and tendered it. The Quong-chou-foo, however, refused it, and the bearer of the petition retraced his steps, the former roared out something (not understood) with the voice of a Stentor, and both mandarines, with their suite, quitted the hall.

After this scene (which must have been farcial enough; had been supposed to have produced its proper effect, the merchants were again assailed by the Hong and the linguist, who employed every argument to persuade the party to retire, without effect. The merchants resolved not to budge a foot; and messengers returned to the mandarines.

Another step was taken, probably *in terrorem*: the linguist came and took down in writing the names and countries of the members of the deputation. They were then left for nearly an hour in the hall, which was half-full of unarmed soldiers and domestics.

About five o'clock, the Hong and the linguist came again, apparently with a serious desire of bringing the affair to a close. They represented that the petition could not possibly be received; that there was no precedent for such a circumstance, and that the mandarines dared not create one; and finally intimated their apprehension of the consequences which the obstinacy of the party would bring upon them. They were coolly told that nothing but an overwhelming force should deter the deputation from remaining where they were, until some attention was paid to their petition.

After some consultation together, the Hong took four English gentlemen aside, and inquired what was the least they would be satisfied with? The latter replied, that all they required was relief from the exactions in going to Macao. A warm debate then took place; after which, the security merchants, collectively and individually, engaged that *no charge whatever* should be levied henceforward upon foreigners for the chop; that if the Hoppo still insisted upon something being paid for it, they (the Hong merchants) would pay it themselves.

The party, being now satisfied, prepared to depart; but they proposed, previously, to write an apology to the Kong-heep, expressive of their concern at having invaded his dwelling. This proposal, originating in a very laudable motive, was not perhaps under all circumstances, very discreet and advisable. The Hong merchants eagerly seconded so unexpected a resolution (judging probably that a convenient use might be made of such an apology), and communicated it to the Kong-heep. The approbation of that officer was accompanied by proposal, doubtless suggested by the former, that the party should *bow respectfully* in passing the Quong-tou-choo and Kong-heep, who, the Hong merchants stated, were "sitting in state" near the outer gate.

The foreigners could not gracefully decline offering this mark of civility; they moved forward, and were soon in the presence of the mandarines, in a place crammed with armed soldiers. Here they were stopped, and were compelled

(Continued in the Supplement,)

* The Bearer beats a Gong as he walks the Streets.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY 14TH FEBRUARY, 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

to endure another harrangue from the Quong-chou-foo, which was interpreted by the linguist, kneeling on one knee. The foreigners, he said, were to take notice, that they escaped with impunity because they were supposed to have erred through ignorance; but that whosoever should be again caught within the gates of the city, would be put to death.

The Kong-heep now stepped forward, and placed his hand upon the shoulder of gentleman, as if to address him impressively; in an instant he raised his voice, and passed his hand round the gentleman's neck as it were, to signity that he ought to lose his head. The gentleman instantly exressed his indignation at this action, and it was feared would return the compliment upon the person of the Kong-heep; but instead of doing so, which would have produced serious consequences to the whole party, with great presence of mind, he caught hold of the linguist, and twice repeated upon him the Kong-heep's ceremony: this produced no remark from the mandarines.

The deputation reached their factories in safety. Two days after the occurrence, the Hong merchants desired that all those who had gone into the city would assemble to hear a communication from the Viceroy, which imported that his Excellency was extremely shocked and exasperated at what had occurred, and to prevent the repetition of such a disgraceful proceeding, he had doubled the city guard, who had received the strictest orders to put to death every foreigner caught within the gates.

The Hong merchants were, in return, told, plainly and frankly, that they were the authors of all that had happened; that instead of aiding foreigners, they invariably neglected them; and that in spite of what had just been communicated, if a similar occasion occurred, a similar course would be pursued.

It is impossible not to remark, even in this trifling occurrence, the mixture of timidity and insolence which characterizes Chinese ministers. It is evident that the two mandarines were at first daunted at the firmness of the merchants, and but for the spontaneous offer of an apology, would have suffered them to retire unmolested and unmonished. Had the personal indignity offered to one of the merchants by the Kong-heep been retaliated on that officer, however much it might have been regretted, the act could scarcely have been condemned had the consequences been ever so serious.

It will be seen, from a paragraph in our last number (p. 532), that the Government has relaxed, but not removed, the burthen complained of. *Asiatic Journal.*

SHOT—A patent has just been taken out for a new method of making shot. The improvement consits in mixing a small proportion of *quicksilver* with the lead, by which means the shot is rendered harder and heavier, and divested of the arsenic, which was one of the chief objections to the original patent shot. Other advantages are stated to be, that a shot of a smaller size is procured for guns of smaller calibre, yet equal to large drops; that the game killed by it keeps better; that it is as clean as silver to handle, and may be carried loose in the pocket; and that it has less friction in firing.

Malacca Observer Dec. 19.

Europe.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

We regret to perceive, that one of the cleverest newspapers in Ireland, the *Northern Whig*, published at Belfast, is suspended, in consequence of the difficulties occasioned by the absence of the proprietor, who is imprisoned for a libel on a personage of some local importance. This is the case, our readers may remember, mentioned in the *examiner* a few weeks ago, wherein the Judge, Baron M'Clelland, had the shameless audacity to tell the jury, that if the allegations in the asserted libel were true as the Gospel, it would make no difference! This at once impudent and absurd person does not perceive how odious and false his doctrine must appear to reflecting Christains, who are compiled to infer, that Jesus Christ was, according to the principle maintained by Baron M'Clelland, *justly* condemned for the *truths* he uttered against the Scribes and Pharises. Totalk of any thing "true as the Gospel" being a moral or legal offence (although we are well aware, that truth *may* be criminally used) is a very indiscreet expression in the mouth of a Christian Judge, and exhibits a heat and eagerness against the freedom of the Press, extremely unbecoming in a country which boasts of its free-press. Other and more eminent Judges have, we know, asserted the same principle, but not in such rash and offensive language.

The people of England however have no reason to make such a boast. Until the existing infamous Law of Libel is reformed, whatever degree of freedom of the Press we enjoy, is only *upon sufferance.* Pubic Opinion affords some protection; the law affords none. The Government, or a rich individual who has been attacked, however justly, may ruin a Journalist whenever he pleases. An *ex-officio* information, or an indictment, though the defendant is acquitted, punishes by compelling him to pay his own law expences, which are always heavy. Is this a power that a Minister, Attorney-General, or any man with spare cash in his pocket, ought to possess over the property (and in some cases the liberty) of the conductors of a "free Press?" When a Minister gets up in Parliament, and vapours about the blessings of the liberty of writing and publishing, he should be hooted down—or at least this scandalous state of the law should be thrown in his teeth.

The intervention of a Grand Jury is sometimes said to be protection against merely vexatious indictments; but nothing can be a greater defusion. Any scoundrel who has been exposed and reproved in a newspaper, can go before the Grand Jury with almost a certainty of getting them to sanction an indictment. All that the Grand Jury require in the shape of evidence, is proof of the *publication* by the defendant of the matter complained of, which is of course injurious to the character or feelings of the prosecutor. A Grand Jury does not conceive itself bound to make the slighest enquiry into merits, nor even to act upon the notorious truth of the obnoxions charges. It leaves all that to the Petit Jury; and herein lies the folly of this institution—that the tribunal has little discretion, and no responsibility; that individuals are subjected to grievous expenses, and sometimes to imprisonment, before it is ascertained whether they merit any punishment whatever; and that, if after all they are acquitted of misconduct, no compensation is awarded to them, and no punishment to their prosecutors. The public may judge of the facility of getting indictments for libel, when we inform them, that even the notorious *Bochsa*, the harp-player, has at this moment indictments hanging over the *Examiner*, and two other weekly Papers, which he got from the Middlesex Grand Jury, and which will inflict a certain *fine* upon us, in the shape of law expenses, although it is well known that *Bochsa* cannot benefit his character by proceeding to trial.

All the details of the administration of the Libel law are oppressive and even brutal. If an individual go before Sir Richard Birnie, and complain of an assault committed upon him, and the party complained of be anything above a vagabond and desperado, Sir Richard does not issue a warrant to drag the accused party (who *may* turn out to be innocent) from his house and family, and thereby to inflict needless, and possibly unjust pain; but he procures his attendance by summons. It is time enough to issue a warrant, when there is reason to suppose that the accused will decamp, or that he will obey force alone. But, when a Grand Jury returns a true bill against a person accused of libel (the most indefinite of offences) the prosecutor may cause him to be seized on a warrant, and may keep him in custody two or three days, and harass him and his friends by objections to the bail tendered. Thus individuals accused of an offence "tending to a breach of the peace," are, *practically*, treated more harshly, by the first processes of the law, than persons accused of breaking the peace!

As long as the expense of defending a prosecution for libel, which might and ought to be little or nothing, is swelled, by barbarous forms and extortionate fees, into a grievous burden; as long as the Crown can repeat absurd and scandalous prosecutions against individuals, without being compelled even to pay the expenses of acquitted defendants; as long as a similar impunity is allowed to rich opressors who resort to indictments; as long as the definition of libel continues to vague and wide as to include every kind of writing which brings into hatred or contempt—(no matter how justly, how usefully, and how virtuously as regards the writer)—either public institutions or public men;—so long, we maintain, that man—be he Minister or Sycophant, high or low George Canning or William Jerdan—must be a grossly impudent and canting person, who dares publicly to describe the Liberty of the Press as a *public right* enjoyed by Englishmen under the sanction of the law.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED *for the* PROPRIETORS *by* G. MARTINS. *in* MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017